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## Selected Miscellany.

## Drifting.

BY T. BUCHANAN BEAD.

My soul to-day Is far away Sailing the Vesuvian Bay, My winged boat, Swims round the purple peaks remote.

Blue inlets and their crystal creeks, Where high rocks throw, Through deeps below, A duplicated golden glow.

Far, vague, and dim The mountains swim: While on Vesuvius' misty brim, With outstretched hands, The gray smoke stands,

Here Ischia smiles

O'er liquid miles; And yonder, bluest of the isles, Calm Capri walts. Her supphire gates Beguiling to her bright estates.

I heed not, if My rippling skiff Float swift or slow f om cliff to cliff; With dreamful eyes My spirit lies Under the walls of Paradise,

Under the walls Where swells and falls The Bay's deep breast at intervals, Blown softly by

A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day so mild, Is heaven's own child, With earth and ocean reconciled; The airs I feel Around me steal Are murmuring to the murmuring keel.

Within the shadow of the sail, A joy intense,

Glides down my drowsy idolence. With dreamful eyes My spirit flies

Where summer sings and never dies-She grows and shines Among her future oils and wines.

Her children, hid The cliffs amid, Are gamboling with the gamboling kid; Or down the walls, With tip-y calls, Laugh on the rock like waterfalls.

With treases wild, Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled, With glowing lips Sings as she skips, Or gazes at the far-off ships.

You deep back goes Where traffle blows, From lands of sun to lands of snows; This happier one, Its course has run From lands of snow to lands of sun.

Ohl happy ship, To rise and dip. With the blue crystal at your lip! My heart with you

The worldly shore Upbraid- me with its foud uproar! With dreamful eyes

My spirit lies Under the walls of Paradise!

From the Boston Post. Letter from Judge Parker. We hardly need call attention to the letter

the people of Massachusetts, which we print today, by Judge Parker. It will speak for itself. Its author for five years was an Associate Justice in New Hampshire, and for ten years the Chief Justice; and his learning and ability made him Law Professor at Harvard. By signing, in common with about two thousand citizens, the call for the People's Convention, and by this strongly put letter, he evinces his desire to serve the best nterests of our common country. It is labor to rescue Massachusetta from the dishonor that attyches to her of feeling, to her immense detriment, the terrible radicalism of this momentous

[EXTRACTS.]

I should not presume to address you, with this elaborate personal preface, were it not for a pro dates, not love of country, is the test of patriotfound conviction that the approaching election in ism. They are bent upon division in support of this State is to be one of the most important. the President and the prosecution of the war, and perhaps the most important, of any which has upon easting off from such support all who do ever been beld within its borders. Important, not believe their candidates to be the infallible not only as it may affect the honor and interest exponents of Republican principles, and the only of the State, but deeply significant of good or men entitled to hold the offices for which they ill to the nation, and to the hopes of constitu-tional liberty throughout the world. Unless measure of denunciation which has been spared something can be accomplished to stay the tor- to east obloquy upon the unconditional supporters rent of corruption which has recently been pour- of the President. Not only is no man admitted ing in upon us like an overwhelming flood—unless a stop can be put to the utter perversion of pledges himself to vote their State ticket, but all constitutional principles, which has been increas others are branded with disloyalty. Loyalty is ing in certain quarters from day to day, for some | made to consist in allegiance to Messrs. Sumner

nous of evil, but the omens of the last few days through the reconstruction of the State Governare significant beyond those of any former period. merts, and the organization of a local force unrupting in its influence, when the members of guerrilla warfare which is threatened in case the Congress usurped one functions of other regularmy of the rebels is broken up, and who think larly constituted authorities, in whom the power that no such reorganization can take place if the of appointing to offices was vested, (and who war is prosecuted on a basis which subverts the were thus made constitutionally responsible that State authority, and thereupon believe that a suitable persons should be selected to fill various offices), and by substantially parceling out those well as unwarranted, because its tendency is discussed in the selection of the selection in the selection i appointments under their own patronage, made rectly to promote the success of the rebellion inthem the means of directly rewarding the services of those who had labored in the election, and of serving like bribes to others to induce the hearded as traitors, notwithstanding they are ready to pledge all their energies and means to a ready to pledge all their energies and means to a

them to help in their re-election. We need Rep- most vigorous prosecution of the hostilities, irre-

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL resentatives-if we have them not already-who will not use the influence of their stations to subvert the proper power and responsibility of the NEW SENTINEL, OFFICE. several departments, and who will moreover protest efficiently against such an abuse by others. It was evidence of wide-spread corruption,

OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. when, upon its being ascertained beyond denial that a member of the Senate had prostituted his enormous reward of fifty thousand dollars, the Senate failed to expel him with disgrace and ignominy. We want Senators who will not ex-Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club. . 20 00 of that body. The most astonishing frauds have been perpetrated in contracts for warlike supplies. How many of these contracts have been obtained promised for that influence, we shall never know to the full extent; but enough has been exposed

branch of the public service. The Constitution of the United States forbids the several States to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, or to enter into any agreement or compact with another State; and the Advertisements published in both the Daily and the spirit of the provision is in direct hostility to combination and agreements between Governors of States with each other, as Governors, representing their several States. Such combinations and agreements are not necessary for the protection Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up of State rights, or the performance of State duties. There has been, and is, no necessity for alar prices.
Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of cancuses of Governors, in order to support, in Special Notices, iften lines or over, will be charged double their several jurisdictions, of a vigorous prosecution of the war; and there should not be any such combinations to coerce or press the President into any measures, of any description. to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in | They are an unwarrantable interference with his authority, assuming great weight and force from the official character of those who thus interfere, and still greater weight from their combined action; and they tend to shift the responsibility of action from the constituted head of the nation, to an irresponsible cabal. It is readily seen that they may be made the means of immeasurable and irreparable miselief. Yet enucuses of that character have been held within a few weeks; the oses and consultations being kept secret. And the ostensible reasons for the gatherings being vague, and altogether insufficient, "lead to reasonable belief that they were not the real

> We need an officer in the Executive chair of the Commonwealth who, when his error in attending such unwarrantable assemblages is pointed out, will not attempt to maintain that they are right and proper, representing them as "private circles," and who will moreover not only scrupulously refrain from participating in such combinations in the future, but will strenuously discountenance them.

Whether the design of procuring the removal of Gen. McClellan has or has not entered into the contemplation of the Governors who have heretofore assembled, that design is still entertained, and may yet be acted on. The Boston Traceler of the very last evening, through its Washington correspondent, under the heading, "Why General McClellan is retained in command," states that the New York Democratic politicians are desirous of a martyr, with whom to carry the November election, and that the President does not intend to gratify them, and so McClellan will remain in his position for the present. This calumny upon the President, that he retains McClellan in command because his removal would affect the New York election, leaving the inference that his removal will take place when the election is over, shows the intention still existing to insist upon that change as soon as a sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon the President. And the conviction that the election of next week may do much, either to sustain that galiant officer, or to leave him to the tender mercies of his persecutors, may incite us to additional efforts to displace those who have long been inimical to him.

But the matters to which I have thus far alluded sink into comparative insignificance when we consider other recent events.

A Convention, as you well know, held at Worcester, on the 10th of September professing to represent the Republican party of Massachusetts, refused, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of distinguished malividuals, to pass a resolution to support the President in the prosecution of the

A call was issued, not long afterwards, for a Convention of the People, irrespective of party, to be holden at Faneuil Hall on the 7th of Octo ber, for the purpose of nomicating candidates for State officers, and taking counsel together for the common weal.

On the 22d of September the President issued the proclamation of his intentions respecting the mode of carrying on the war after the first of January, which the ultra gentleman who at Worcester refused to support him . e affected to consider a proclamation of emancipation; and thereupon, with the zeal of new born converts, they became fulsome in their laudation, and loud in the expression of their determination to sup port the President

At the Convention, on the 7th of October, some fifteen or sixteen hundred as-embled at Paneuil Hall. It is certainly no disrespect to any other Convention to say that this one comprised a body of men as respectable as any other ever assembled in the State; and in the course of the proceedings they resolved unanimously, among other things, that-

"We desire, above all things, with our chartered rights and liberties preserved, to conquer and subdue the rebellion. We make, therefore, no captious criticism of his (the President's) acts and declarations. We barden him with no party or partisan policy. We offer no conditions to our patriotism. We resolve that Massachusetts, with all her heart and soul and mind and strength, will support the President of the United States in the prosecution of this war to the entire and final suppression of the rebellion."

The language of those who addressed the Convention was in accordance with this resolution. Now, it would seem that the explicit, express, and unanimous determination of the members of a convention representing some three hundred towns, to give an unconditional support to the President in the prosecution of the war, whatever might be their private views respecting the right of the President to issue such a proclamation, or respecting its expediency or its actual effect, should have been bailed with delight by every true patriot, as conclusive evidence that, whoever might be candidates, and whatever the result of the State canvass, Massachusetts would give to he prosecution of the war and the suppression of he rebellion the united energies of her whole people. The convention made no reservation indicating that their support depended upon the election of any of their candidates for office. But, for good and sufficient reasons, they de clined to support Gov. Andrew, and indicated no preference for Mr. Sumner, and thereupon it seems that the Worcester ultraists, who would not support the President without a proclamation. have determined, so far as in them lies, that all who oppose the re election of those gentlemen shall not support the President even with a proclumation. With them, support of their candiyears past-unless we can stand by the Constitu- and Andrew, and not to the country. If there tion at the same time that we stand by the flag - are any persons who doubt the President's constihave, in my opinion, no reasonable prospect be tutional right to issue a proclamation of emancifore us, except final disaster and anarchy, with pation, and therefore cannot actively support it, perhaps a repetition of the harrible scenes of the consistently with the oaths they have taken to support the Constitution; if there are any who The portents of the times have long been omi- have looked to the final success of the war only It was revolutionary in its character and cor- der those governments to overcome the universal

ered one of what is called the Fraternity Lectures. These lectures call together the more eager and ultra of the fanatics of Massachu- Horatio Seymour.

On the occasion of this fraternity lecture, the Daily Advertiser reports that the reverend gentleman "spoke of the People's party in terms of contempt," and said, "The end of the People's party would be a rope's end, as it would of all who strove to thwart the onward march of lib-Perhaps His Reverence will begin to think that this was a mere jest of his; but such jests in revolutionary times are apt by and by to smack very much of earnest. It might be regarded as an ebullition of the spleen of a fanatic, were it not that it has been followed up by other significant utterances from higher quarters.

In this connection, permit me to recall to your notice the declaration of Mr. Senator Sumner, in an address to the people of Lynn, that the People's Convention and the Democratic Convention were "nothing but the guerrilla bands of Jefferson Davis." And, without extending this letter by citations, I refer you to the papers, of all who differ from them respecting the principles of constitutional law, as "sympathizers with rebellion" and "traitors;" and this merely because they are of opinion that a proclamation of emancipation, while it is of doubtful legality, can not effect anything of importance except where the war is actively prosecuted by bullets and bayonets; and that where it is thus prosecuted emancipation will be effected without a proclamation. The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last pithily ex presses this matter thus: Emancipation proclamations, though they

may be efficient when roads are passable, go for nothing when locomotion is interrupted." These denunciations are but the premonitory

action, if Massachusetts fails to do her duty, in this city. The result, however, though affected support of free speech, at the coming election. by this fraud, is magnificent, and places Chicago They are made all the more ominous by declarations from various Republican quarters, substantially, that we are hereafter to have no Constitution in the prosecution of the war. The cry comes from orators and presses, "Let the Constitution go, and save the country." But what is contained this beautiful illustration: the "country" which is thus to be saved by cutting loose from the great charter of our National river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow land, not the men and women, but our political

the President's Proclamation-Pica for Free Speech, Free Press and the Habens Corous-Elegant Letter from Charles O'Connor of New York.

counter disappointment.

JAMES BROOKS.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1862. power to attend the meeting announced for to | eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and

Congressional District. Three unconstitutional and despotic acts have been before the American people for about thirty days receiving judgment. One threatens to subvert existing social relations in the South; the other two, by their purport, at once and immedintely consign to bondage at the footstool of an common doom. The calm speech and measured

The sarcasm, "catch your hare," may be apnone but the weak and timid ever deal in. But the people of the Northern States are not merely sequently the decree which consigns them to the abolition faction. bondage is immediate, absolute and unconditional. Nothing is left to the cit'zen of a Northern State the entire satisfaction of the Government's spy and jailor, you will not be locked up.

roic colonists, of George Washington's Constitu tion, of the freedom of speech, of the press, and of the person, secured by that palladium through its consecrated writ of habeas corpus, its trial by jury, and immunity from military arrests-of all that ever constituted the people's pride and safety or the nation's strength-but this remains: Every citizen of the North may keep out of jail just as long as he can satisfy the town Marshal of his

I speak not of disordered trade, of ruined fallen, of amoutated limbs and shattered health, ject to negroes coming North to work. of tears at so many firesides, or of gaunt desti tution sitting at so many hearths, without a single promised result having been attained or even approached by any or all of those sacrifices. Let est of white labor, but wholly in the interest of these considerations pass. Somethink that these Jeff Davis and his slave Confederacy things were necessary and will ultimately work out benign results. I confine myself to the civil the President's proclamation of freedom by comand political consequences resulting from eighteen | pelling the slaves whom the proclamation emanmonths of Abolition rule, to our once happy and cipates to grind on in the prison houses of the reprosperous Northern people. Neither will I bellion. dwell upon the fact that our great and glorious all earth's monarchies, and in vindication of its tality. own act, "right or wrong," would have done so, eign State. Let us, too, pass by its humiliating accompaniments. The same gates which subprince was interested; they had no friend or set aside as useless or inconvenient.

Let us forget all these things for the moment The revolutionary measures of September have farms of the North west. been for thirty days receiving judgment. The people, whose safety depends upon their reversal, are judging them. Pennsylvania, Obio, Indiana

At the precise moment when martial law was suspended, and jury trial dispensed with, the Black Republican party of this State was com manded to nominate, or felt itself bound to non:-James S. Wadsworth, the Military Commandant | the Aroostook to the Sabine.

This certainly was a fair and frank presenta tion of the bitter pill; there was no deceitful sugar coating. The man lives not who could den emancipation of four million negroes, and still a more sudden extinction of all available guarantees for the civil rights of twenty million white men, the whole to be effected by military force under the guidance of no rule but martial law, that is to say, the will of the com-

Will New York unite with her sister States in this p rnicious direction? or will she "Give liberty the last, the fatal shock, Slip the slave's collar on, and snap the lock?"

The decree establishing martial law throughthey fear to put it in force, unless they can do so the white people, to whom this State belongs.

spective of their opinions, in the hope that the through our own chosen chief magistrate, acting policy in which they do not and cannot believe, as their head Provost Marshal. Shall we surrenmay not prove to be so disastrons as their own der to them, or by rejecting their instrument, re-reasoning represent it. deem our menaced liberties from impending an-A few days after the People's Convention in nihilation? Surely every minor consideration Faneuil Hall, the Reverend H. M. Dexter deliv- should yield to the accomplishment of the latter

We must defeat General Wadsworth and elect

The Election in Chicago. The Chicago Times of yesterday, (Wednes-day,) says in reference to the election in that

But two precincts are lacking to complete the returns of this city on Congressman. Arnold is 118 ahead, which will probably be more than overcome by the remaining precincts. Our impression is that Sherman has somewhere about 100 majority in the city. Two years ago the Republican majority was 2,700! In the country towns, without exception, the Democratic gains are large, and if Arnold is elected, it is by a meagre majority of possibly five hundred. His maority in the city and county two years ago was

The Democracy would have carried the city handsomely but for one of the most shameless and scandalous frauds that has even been perpetrated at an election. What is called the Hecker Regiment arrived here at about 2 o'clock P. M., from Springfiled, ostensibly on their way to Washington, having been brought this roundabout route, at a large cost to the Government, for the use to which they were put. On their arrival, the greater part of them were divided into squads, which, with arms in their hands, proceeded, under competent leadership, to roam from poll to poll. Possibly from fifty to one hundred of the regiment were legal voters, but not less than six hundred votes were cast by them!

The agent of this audacious fraud was the Governor of Illinois, who had preceded the regiment to this city, and who, during the day, degraded his office and disgraced himself by going bout to the different election precincts. We symptoms of what we may witness of a more shall have more to say of this business hereafter, malignant type, and intensified in utterance and thus mentioning it now as explaining the result in permanently in the list of Democratic cities.

> A Beautiful Sentiment. Shortly before the departure of the lamented

Herber for India he preached a sermon which "Life bears us on like a stream of a mighty Union. The "country" to be saved is not the channel-through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. institutions. If we expect to save the country by The trees shed their blossoms over our young producing a state of anarchy, we shall only en- heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauty around but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a deeper and wilder flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyments and The following is from the New York Express short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us industry passing us; we are excited at some on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind LETTER EROM HON. CHARLES G'CONNOR INDORSING US. We may be shipwrecked, but we can not be

delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is be My DEAR SIR-I regret that it is not in my neath our feet, and the land lessons from our morrow, in order to respond to the nomination of we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, Mr. James Brooks as Representative of the 8th | until of future voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal."

Greeley on Contrabands.

It is wonderful how gradually, and with what wicked stealth, the Abolitionists advance toward the degradation of the white race. Since this arbitrary and irresponsible military power, all the war began, and long before, they have been coninhabitants of the North. Our whole community stantly engaged in educating the public mind to -men, women and children-are whelmed in one | the point of the equality of the races, and prepace of age, the gay converse and light step of paring the white labor of the country to make its ocund youth, must alike fall into accord with the bed with the African. The advocates of eman-Provost Marshal's notion of loyalty, or he may cipation began by saving that the negroes of the apply the tyrant's emedy-incarceration in a South would remain there and work for wages, if made free, and that the Northern States would plicable to the first; perhaps its intended victims not be cursed with their presence. That was are not yet within reach of the power which me- said to remove one of the objections which alnaces. Besides, it is only a threat—a thing which ways arose in the minds of sensible men in the free States. Now the ground is changed, and a threatened. They are already caught, and con | nearer approach is made to the ultimate aim of

The New York Tribune of the 17th ult., has but that poor privilege enjoyed by the humblest an article (published in the Sentinel of Monday slave in the most despotic countries. He is told; last) which boldly advocates the employment of "If you continue to approve yourself as loyal to the negroes on the farms of the free States to the exclusion of white laborers who have long been Of the libertles won in '76 by three million he- the pride of the agricultural classes of the North west. This is the last dodge of the infernal spirit of Abolitionism, and it should meet at the threshhold a swift and Indignant condemnation.

In that article of the Tribune-written by GREELEY-he thus pleads for the employment of negroes on the farms of the free States: If the laborers of a certain county or district

were to kill all the cattle and horses therein and forbid the importation of more, so as to secure to finances, of enormous and increasing debt, of themselves more work, they would commit the intolerable taxation, of the thousands who have | identical blunder that is made by those who ob-

But is it a blunder? We regard it as more and worse. We believe it is got up, not at all in the inter-

We believe that its object is the nullification of

We believe it a base appeal to the prejudice

Republic, which two years ago commanded the of the ignorant and imbruted, designed to extend world's respect, would have defied the power of and facilitate the sway of ignorance and bru Here we have the whole story, as told by has cried peccari and yielded up its four Fort GREELEY and his confederate Abolitionists. Those Warren captives at the command of a single for- who prefer white labor and white men on the farm and in the shop, are, according to the Trimissively opened at the demand of a foe never | bune's logic, "wholly in the interest of JEFF. Dapreviously truckled to, and gave liberty to avow- vis and his slave Confederacy!" We expected it ed "rebels and traitors," swing back upon their would come to that, and GREELEY has blurted it of the North, merely suspected of disloyalty- out at last. Those Republican and Democratic men against whom their jailer could not prove farmers who prefer the white son of their poorer the slightest offense, and whom, therefore, he neighbor, and gives him his fifteen dollars a month dared not produce on habeas corpus before any Judge in the land. Alas! they were nothing but citizens of the United States; in them no foreign "wholly in the interest of JEFF. DAVIS"-that is, guardian but the Constitution, and that had been traitors to their country. That is what the apostate son of the white race-the lowly and meanly and confine our attention to the matter before us. minded GREELEY—says of the cultivators of the

The Tribune philosopher is not disposed to haggle at anything short of forcing these negroes and Connecticut have condemned them. Will amongst the people of the free States. Those New York approve them? That is the question | who object to it are not only JEFF. DAVIS'S tools, now before us. It has been put to us in the most but he declares that all who prefer white labor to black, and say so, make "a base appeal to the proclaimed throughout the North, and, as a nee- prejudices of the ignorant and imbruted"—that is essary accompaniment, the habeas corpus was to say, to the white laborers of the land. A scoundrel who would thus stigmatize the honest, industrious and devoted white laborer, deserves inate, for election to its chief magistracy, Gen | the scorn and contempt of every son of toil from

The people of Indiana, by the Constitution of the State, which was adopted by one hundred thousand majority, have said that these negroes more fairly represent the Abolition policy. Sud shall nor come within this Commonwealth. Does GREELEY see any way of forcing them here against that Constitution? Can himself and his Abolition tools in New England invent any mode of escaping that proposition? Are they prepared to fight them into the State? Well, le them try it. Before the experiment is inaugu turning back the tide which has so long run in rated, GREELEY had just as well raise his quota for the Army of the Union, and stop the draft, so long threatened but never execut-d amongst his Abolition howlers "down East." Indiana will take care of herself in regard to these negroes, out the North, though pronounced, has not been and if the Abolitionists desire their services in carried into execution. The October elections New England, let them enjoy their prize in have produced dismay and hesitancy among the conspirators who procured it. In this great State the white people to whom this State belongs

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1862.

Why is It!

publican party of Indiana is determined to keep discuss the advantages or disadvantages of a alty. One of those resolutions reads thus: separation from the Eastern States, and the incompatability of interests between the two time trying to force a controversy upon that entirely to itself. Upon such an issue it will who control and direct the present rebellion. have. The Journal is an advocate of disunion. In the fall of 1860 it proposed a peaceful separa- expedition to Texas to aid the "ascendency of a

people than by the Democracy of the Northwest, and persistence to the rebellion. And those States have a common interest in preserving the free navigation of the Mississippi as an outlet for their commerce-an interest they never will yield. They can not consent that any on the eve of the election in that State for the portion of that great highway shall be surrender | enrollment of the militia upon the day of eleced to a foreign power. Such is the sentiment of tion. There is no law for such an order, nor any the trade of the West, to establish a confederacy and that duty has been performed this year. Illiof the Northwestern States, without controlling | nois has not only filled her quota under the two a communication of any kind to the seaboard.

In the 8th of January Convention he said:

Union upon the basis of the Constitution-and the deep devotion of her Democracy to the cause of the Union is shown by its fidelity in the past; tors of elections to exclude such persons from the but if the failure and folly and wickedness of the | polls. They say: party in power render a Union impossible, then the mighty Northwest must take care of herself and her own interests. She must not allow the arts and finesse of New England to despoil her of her richest commerce and trade, and to render government are determined, according to the theher labor wholly subservient to an Eastern, sec- ory of a republican form of government. The tional, and selfish policy-Eastern lust of power, commerce, and gain.

Will any Western man object to such a policy? We shall never lose an Eastern market. The or a breach of the peace. According to the laws, it. And to prevent us from being subservient to "Eastern lust of power, commerce, and gain" we must have a Southern market, and to secure this duty.' and retain it the free navigation of the Mississippi must be maintained at all hazards. But the Journal says no. Its policy is to let the Southerh States, if they will, depart in peace; and but the other day it said if the rebels would lay down their arms it would concede to them an independent nationality. That's the difference in the policy between the Democracy and the Journal's party. Who can hesitate as to the interests of the West?

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press. General Banks's Expedition to Texas. WASHINGTON, October 28.

New York on Monday afternoon, there to open | pected by those who cause it to be issued that it his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this truth, will of course be hazarded as to the design serve our form of Government, the ballot and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, other way can the voice of the people be fairly the aim and purpose of this new movement. The expressed in determining the measures and policy attention of the Government of the United States has, for a long time, been earnestly directed toward Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the Federal author- tion was assailed and for the past eighteen months ity in that State has been strongly and i ly urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, inder the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and es rests; the right of trial by jury and the writ of hadoubtedly be the object of the expedition under the freedom of elections is invaded and if sub-States. To accomplish this vast design will un-Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago an expedition mitted to we can not tell where it will end. All also looking toward Texas, after first clearing these privileges are guaranteed to the citizen unthe Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was intrusted to Major General John A. McClernand, of cessfully assailed and denied what hope for con. estly engaged in its organization. The concur- stitutional liberty? What necessities for these rent movement on the seaboard, headed by Gen. usurpations in States loyal to the Government Banks, and looking to the same object, after Lav-ing been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon.

ing fitted out for the reannexation of Texas. these things. Gen. Banks has his headquarters in New York preparing for it, as we are advised by leaky Republican officials and presses. Whether it is the part of wisdom to advertise the rebels of the dehelpless" Administration to determine. We ask | efficiency:" the reader to direct his attention to the object of the expedition, as developed by the correspondent who is about establishing an Administration or-Federal authority in that State "under the sol- not a man of affairs. emn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to sentiment, promptly he would have found himreturn to their allegiance." The Administration self in a Government bastile for "disloya then intends to develop the Union sentiment in practices," but Abolitionists can condemn what Texas by giving it that material aid necessary they term a "weak and helpless" Administration for its protection. The idea upon which the Ad- with impunity.

ministration now proposes to act in bringing back It appears that the central organ of the Re- Texas to its allegiance to the Government was suggested in the resolutions of the 8th of Janubefore the people the idea of a Northwestern ary Convention, and which the Republican press Confederacy. Why persistently and doggedly and orators denounced as the essense of disloy-

That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be sections, unless the party it represents has that the controlling object of all who profess loyalty ulterior purpose in view? It has been for a long to the Government, and in our judgment this time trying to force a controversy properties. ancy of a Union party in the Southern States, question, but as yet it has the field of controversy | which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those

The Administration it appears propose in the

tion from all the States that desired to leave the Union party," as it is advised that a large por-Union. It regarded the departure of a dozen tion of the people of that State are only waiting States as a less evil, incomparably, than the hor- for an opportunity to return to their allegiance rors and exhaustion of a civil war. These opin and thus give them an opportunity by a counter ions it yet entertains. Governor Morron, in a revolution to displace those who control and dispeech in Washington a few weeks ago, said that rect the present rebellion. Thus we see the much a separation of the Northern States was inevit- abused and derided 8th of January platform is able if the South established its independence. already adopted in part by the Republican Ad-The deliberate declaration of His Excellency and ministration as its present policy. Are Mr. Lixthe continued agitation of the project of a North- coan and his advisers becoming disloyal or are western Confederacy by the Journal, taken they looking upon the exigencies of the country together, have a significance. There can be no and the agencies necessary for the restoration of doubt but the Republican leaders look to the the Union through a wiser and more sagacious foundation of an empire in the Northwest if the medium? Long since the rebellion would have rebellion should prove a success. We have no ended, and it is doubtful whether civil war would question but they have fully matured such a have been inaugurated, if Mr. Lincoln had from scheme, and if the latter contingency should oc- the beginning made it the policy of his adminiscur, the attempt will be made by them to carry it tration to develop and sustain an Union party in the Southern States, accompanied with the assu-The charge of the Journal that any portion of rance that it had no intention to interfere with the Democracy entertain the project of separat- slavery where it existed or in any manner subing the East from the West, and attaching the vert the constitutional rights of any of the States. latter to the Southern Confederacy, has nothing It has been the growing distrust as to his pur whatever to justify it. Far different has been poses in these regards, developed in his emancithe expression, No higher devotion to the Union, pation propositions and finally in his proclamation or sincere desire to maintain it in all its integrity, for the abolition of slavery, that has given and has been exhibited by any other portion of the still continues to give strength, determination

Another Usurpation.

Governor YATES, of Illinois, issued an order the Indiana Democracy. But the Journal, Gov. necessity for it. An existing law in that State Morrov & Co., seem to be willing to give up the provides that there shall be an annual return by free navigation of this most important artery for | the assessors of all persons fit for military duty, calls of the President for six hundred thousand In this connection the Journal states that it is men, but it is ten thousand men more than filled, a favorite project with Mr. HENDRICKS to separate and without resort to a draft. Neither is there the Northwest from the Union and attach it to need for raising more men. But few of the the rebel Confederacy. No such project has ever States have filled the quotas required of them. been advocated by him, openly or covertly. But Not one third of the six hundred thousand men justly he has insisted that there should be under the two calls of the President have yet maintained the freest communication between been put in the field. The Government cannot the Northwestern States and the great and fertile | equip and arm the number already raised and regions upon the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern called, and the winter will have passed before States have no interest in the free navigation of they can be got ready for service. There is no the Mississippi. It is their policy to make trib | necessity for a further call of troops until those utary to them the already immense and growing already ordered are put in the field, which it will trade of the Northwest. That outlet closed the take months to do. It is made the duty trade of the West, as it now is, would be forced of the draft commissioners by the order of Gov. over the lines of transportation eastward owned YATES to stand a person at each poll to take by Eastern capitalists, subject to such tolls as the name, age, residence and nativity of each they may see fit to impose, as they now do. voter, for the purpose of military enrollment. This was the sentiment expressed by Mr. Han What can be the motive in this but to delay the DRICKS and it will find a response with every man, process of voting, and to interfere with the free whether he come from the East or South or dom of elections? Some of the most eminent from a foreign soil, whose home is in the West and | legal gentlemen in Chicago have given the opinwhose interests are identified with its prosperity. | ion that if, in the judgment of the inspectors, the standing of a person at the poll for the pur The first and highest interest of the Northwest | poses named, hinders, delays, or embarrasses any in the restoration and preservation of the legal voter from depositing his ballot for the candidate of his choice, it is the duty of the Inspec-

" The act of exercising the elective franchise is the highest privilege and duty of a citizen, for, by this means, the measures and policy of the constitution and laws guarantee perfect freedom to the elector in depositing his ballot, without hindrance or embarrassment, and he can only be arrested on the election day for treason, felony, selfishness of New England will not permit it is the duty of the Inspectors of the Election and the police force to prevent any act that tends to emburrass the voter in the exercise of his privilege, and they are sworn to the performance of

Now what can be motive of this order of Gov. YATES? The assessors have already made their returns this year throughout Illinois of all persons fit for military duty. The enrollment ordered can not be complete, for it does not embrace the persons subject to military duty between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. There is no probability that another draft will be necessary for months to come, if ever; and if so, an enrollment should be made which would include all persons subject to military duty. It is plain to every person of common sagacity that no good purpose was intended by the order. None can The departure of Major General Banks for bc. Beyond any question, it was hoped and exmight intimidate voters, and delay and embarrass the election. It is a palpable interference with Various conjectures, near and wide of the the freedom of elections. If we hope to prebox must be kept pure, and with it the free exercise of the elective franchise. In no of the Government. Step by step popular rights have been invaded. The other day the right of petitent- the freedom of speech and the press has been restrained and in many places stricken down. There is no longer security from arbitrary artablish, within their boundaries, one or more free | beas corpus is denied; and now in a sister State er and by the Constitution, but if they are sucwhere the functions and authority of the Courts have never been obstructed and obedience to the laws and all the requirements of the constituted There is no doubt but that an expedition is be- authorities have been fully rendered? Think of

## Abolition Criticism.

The New York Independent, a religious Abolition newspaper, enjoying the patronage of the signs of the Government we will leave it for Administration, in its last week's issue, thus what HENRY WARD BEECHER calls a "weak and characterizes what it terms its "superlative in-

There is a deep, widespread, and increasing discontent with the Administration. And it is gan in Washington, and who is supposed to enjoy its confidence. It is ostensibly to restore the est men that ever held the Presidential chair is

If a Democratic editor had expressed such a

## WHOLE NO. 1,218.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 5. Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

Financially, the week has been a quiet one, as nothing has arisen to disturb the market for poblic securities, or to change the feeling regarding the public credit in any essential particular. Gold has changed but slightly, and this being the great motive power which regulates and rules on the Stock Board and on 'Change, the fluctuations in stocks and public securities have corresponded with those in gold. Hope is stronger that the movements now in progress against the rebel forces will be successful, and it is this which steadies the markets for gold and stocks-those who deal in them being, as it were, resting on their oars to await the result. The demand for money has been light, and the market remains easy at 8a10 per cent. for good business paper, and 6 per cent. for call loans. Exchange has been dull, and declined to 1/8 discount and par, the latter the selling rate. Yesterday gold advanced in New York to 132, which stimulated the market nere, and rates closed higher than they had been at any other time during the week. Our quotations for silver represent pieces from 25c upward. Dimes and half dimes can not be sold at over 15 to 17c. The closing rates for all at the close last evening were as follows:

27 prem. Demand Notes ... . 24@25 prein.

The demand for Teanessee and Kentucky money, to be used in purchasing cotton in Tennessee, has lowered the discount on Tennessee funds materially, and placed Kentucky at a premium of 1/41/2, and this has been the case for some ten days or two weeks, but we notice that the military commander at Jackson, in West Tennessee, has ordered all the cotton buyers off, in order to prevent the depreciation of the Government currency. Thompson's Reporter, of last week, thus remarks regarding matters in New

York, in general: "Gold and demand Treasury notes are dealt in actively by the brokers of the street, and they are not depreciated by being thrown out at the Board of Brokers; nor are the amounts changing hands from day to day, in any way lessened. Until the condition of the country assumes a more satisfactory aspect, gold, Treasury notes, and gold bearing stocks will rise—no temporizing expedients will restore that faith that gives value to pa-

per money.
"Inder existing circumstances, a gold dollar is worth more than a paper dollar. The difference between them rests upon national causes. Let those causes be aggravated, and gold rises; let the causes be ameliorated, and gold falls. But the Board of Brokers had a way of putting up and putting down the price of gold, without one particle of change in national affairs. This was an evil, and so it is well that the registering machine has stopped working on it.

This is no argument with us that gold is to fall in price, or that the people are to be any better satisfied with paper money so long as they are not satisfied with the management of public af-

"Our paper money is nothing but a fractional part of our country. It is good, or medium, or bad, just in proportion to the hopes or fears, the progress or drawbacks of the public pulse. Gold

is gold in any country. "If we were a juryman making up a verdict on the causes of the present premium on gold,

we should go to work about as follows: Absence of Generalship in the army ..... 71/2 per ct. "We do not look upon it that the Board of

price of gold as the least of the above causes; still, the brokers, out of regard to public opinion, are the first to reform. "Will gold rise or tall? This depends upon whether the sins of omission and commission are

Brokers had one-half as much to do with the

to be removed. The weather has been very changeable. It was mild and spring like up to Sunday, when it changed suddenly, within an hour, and assumed the character of bleak November.

Flour has fluctuated largely, and prices have been greatly unsettled, it being difficult most of the time to give quotations. Monday afternoon and yesterday morning buyers withdrew and talked about \$4 50 for superfine, but, after the news from New York was made known on 'Change, the feeling changed decidedly, and superfine sold at \$5 10a5 25. Wheat has been depressed, and prices nominal a portion of the time. An active demand for corn from distillers, and prices are up to 44a45c. Oats dull under large receipts. Rye firmer, and barley higher and in demand. Whisky advanced to 3416c. and is offered sparingly. Butter declined 2c, owing to a large supply. Feathers, beeswax, and ginseng are all higher and in active demand. A further advance has been established in nuts. Foreign fruits and nuts are constantly advancing, and our quotations are no indication of the market, but

from day to day. Apples and potatoes are in large supply and

prices are lower. There has been an active speculative demand for coffee the last three days of the week, and prices advanced fully 3a4c per pound, the market closing very unsettled and buoyant. The quotations in this market at the close may be set down

at 30a32e for Rio. Raw sugar is 1/2c higher, but refined is unchanged.

There has been a good demand for both coffee and sugar from consumers, but the demand for molasses is extremely light, the consumption of it being diminished in consequence of the large crop and the more general use of Sorphum syr-Salt is wanted, pressingly wanted. There is

no Ohio Velley salt in market. New York is selling at \$4 per barrel. Liverpool is held at \$2 85 per bag, and Turk's Island at 60c. Some parcels of Ohio Valley are now affoat and some reached here on the slight rise in the river from the Ohio river and Mason City works. There has also been a rise in the Kanawha, but the stage of water in both rivers is so low that none except the lightest class of boats can navigate, and even then with great difficulty. Coopers' stuff has largely advanced and is in

active demand. Cooperage is firmer, and beef and oil cooperage higher. Refined petroleum has advanced materially, so has linseed oil.

Lard oil is in active demand at 80c, and the supply not equal to the demand. Linseed oil is The rebel pirate steamer which is destroying

our merchant vessels in the Atlantic, is producing great sensation in commercial circles, and has greatly agitated the market for breadstuffs and foreign goods generally. The same cause has affected the bog market, as it is supposed the rates of frieght will be greatly increased and many diffi-

culties arise in the way of shipping to Europe.

Dealers are realizing more fully the uncertainties which beset the trade in pork the present season, and caution is taking the place of the strong competing spirit displayed a week or two ago, and the consequences of this is that hogs are being offered freely, for November and December, at \$4 60a4 65, without finding buyers, whilst, a week or so ago, the reverse was the case, and it would be difficult to get over \$4 60 for the present month, and \$4 50 for December. The weather was too warm for curing, the forepart of the week, but was cool enough since Sunday, and slaughtering has been again resumed, and \$4 50 was the price paid on the spot yesterday, and the same rate was obtained for 700 head for the last half of December.

There have been sales of new green meats at 316c for shoulders and 516c for hams and sides the last day or two, and new lard is taken at 934c. but for future delivery it would not bring over 90 A lot of 1,500 tierces gut lard sold at 81 c, buyer furnishing packages, to be delivered on dur the season. The demand for box meats for tu-ture delivery has fallen off. The asking rates are 6c for Cumberland, 61cc for long, and 7a71c cents for short rib and clear.

A fair demand has existed for old mess pork at \$10 50a10 75, and at the close it was offered at the latter rate freely. Nothing doing in old bulk meats. Shoulders are offered at 4c; sides, 5c. Bacon is offered at 5a51ge; 100 hhds. sides sold within the week at 51ge.